

make pieces of wood (i.e., a pulpit) for me so that I may sit on it while addressing the people.' So, she ordered him to make it from the tamarisk of the forest. He brought it to her and she sent it to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ ordered it to be placed in the mosque. So, it was put and he sat on it.

يَسْأَلُونَهُ عَنِ الْمِنْبَرِ، فَقَالَ: بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَى فُلَانَةٍ - امْرَأَةٍ قَدْ سَمَّاهَا سَهْلٌ - أَنْ «مُرِّي غُلَامًا مِنَ التَّجَارِ يَعْمَلُ لِي أَعْوَادًا أَجْلِسُ عَلَيْهِنَّ إِذَا كَلَّمْتُ النَّاسَ»، فَأَمَرْتَهُ يَعْمَلُهَا مِنْ طَرْفَاءِ الْغَابِيَةِ. ثُمَّ جَاءَ بِهَا فَأَرْسَلْتُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِهَا فَأَمَرَ بِهَا فَوَضَعَتْ فَجَلَسَ عَلَيْهِ. [راجع: ٣٧٧]

2095. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: An *Anṣārī* woman said to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, "O Allāh's Messenger! Shall I make something for you to sit on, as I have a slave who is a carpenter?" He replied, "If you wish." So, she got a pulpit made for him. When it was Friday, the Prophet ﷺ sat on that pulpit. The date-palm stem, near which the Prophet ﷺ used to deliver his *Khutba* (religious talks), cried so-much-so that it was about to burst. The Prophet ﷺ came down from the pulpit to the stem and embraced it and it started groaning like a child being persuaded to stop crying and then it stopped crying. The Prophet ﷺ said, "It has cried because of (missing) what it used to hear of the religious knowledge."

(See Vol. 4, *Hadith* No. 3583).

٢٠٩٥ - حَدَّثَنَا خَلَادُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ بْنُ أَبِي عَمْرِو، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ امْرَأَةً مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ قَالَتْ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَلَا أَجْعَلُ لَكَ شَيْئًا تَقْعُدُ عَلَيْهِ؟ فَإِنَّ لِي غُلَامًا نَجَارًا، قَالَ: «إِنْ شِئْتَ»، فَعَمَلْتُ لَهُ الْمِنْبَرَ. فَلَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ قَعَدَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ الَّذِي صُنِعَ فَصَاحَتِ النَّخْلَةُ الَّتِي كَانَ يَخْطُبُ عِنْدَهَا حَتَّى كَادَتْ أَنْ تَنْشَقَّ، فَتَزَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ حَتَّى أَخَذَهَا فَصَمَّمَهَا إِلَيْهِ، فَجَعَلَتْ تَبِينُ أَيْنِينَ الصَّبِيِّ الَّذِي يُسَكُّ حَتَّى اسْتَفْرَّتْ. قَالَ: «بَكَتْ عَلَى مَا كَانَتْ تَسْمَعُ مِنَ الذِّكْرِ».

[راجع: ٤٤٩]

(33) CHAPTER. The purchase by the ruler of his necessities by himself.

(٣٣) بَابُ شِرَاءِ الْإِمَامِ الْحَوَائِجِ بِنَفْسِهِ

Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما said, "The Prophet ﷺ bought a camel from 'Umar." Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما purchased (goods) by himself.

وقال ابن عمر رضي الله عنهما: اشتري النبي ﷺ جملًا من عمر،

رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا said: "A *Mushrik* came with sheep and the Prophet ﷺ bought a sheep from him and (the Prophet ﷺ also bought) a camel from Jābir."

2096. Narrated 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ bought food grains from a Jew on credit and mortgaged his armour to him.

(34) CHAPTER. The purchase of animals and donkeys.

If somebody buys an animal or a camel and the seller is still riding over it, will the bargain be regarded as settled before the seller gets down from it?

Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا said, "The Prophet ﷺ told 'Umar to sell that unmanageable (untamed) camel to him."

2097. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: I was with the Prophet ﷺ in a *Ghazwa* (military expedition) and my camel was slow and exhausted. The Prophet ﷺ came up to me and said, "O Jābir." I replied, "Yes?" He said, "What is the matter with you?" I replied, "My camel is slow and tired, so I am left behind." So, he got down and poked the camel with his stick and then ordered me to ride. I rode the camel and it became so fast that I had to hold it from going ahead of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. He then asked me, "Have you got married?" I replied in the affirmative. He asked, "A virgin or a

واشترى ابن عُمَرَ بِنَفْسِهِ. وَقَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: جَاءَ مُشْرِكٌ بَعَنَمٍ فَاشْتَرَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مِنْهُ شَاةً، وَاشْتَرَى مِنْ جَابِرٍ بَعِيرًا.

٢٠٩٦ - حَدَّثَنَا يُوسُفُ بْنُ عَيْسَى: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: اشْتَرَى رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مِنْ يَهُودِيٍّ طَعَامًا بِنَسِيئَةٍ وَرَهْنَهُ دِرْعَهُ.

[راجع: ٢٠٦٨]

(٣٤) بَابُ شِرَاءِ الدَّوَابِّ وَالْحَمِيرِ

وَإِذَا اشْتَرَى دَابَّةً أَوْ جَمَلًا وَهُوَ عَلَيْهِ، هَلْ يَكُونُ ذَلِكَ قَبْضًا قَبْلَ أَنْ يَنْزِلَ؟

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا، قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لِعُمَرَ: «بِعَيْنِهِ»، يَعْنِي جَمَلًا صَعْبًا.

٢٠٩٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللهِ، عَنْ وَهْبِ بْنِ كَيْسَانَ عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: كُنْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي غَزَاةٍ فَأَبْطَأَ بِي جَمَلِي وَأَعْيَا، فَأَتَى عَلَيَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «جَابِرُ؟» فَقُلْتُ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: «مَا شَأْنُكَ؟» قُلْتُ: أَبْطَأَ عَلَيَّ جَمَلِي وَأَعْيَا فَتَحَلَّفْتُ، فَنَزَلَ يَحُجُّنُهُ

matron?" I replied, "I married a matron." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Why have you not married a virgin, so that you may play with her and she may play with you?" Jābir replied, "I have sisters (young in age) so I liked to marry a matron who could collect them all and comb their hair and look after them." The Prophet ﷺ said, "You will reach (home), so when you have arrived (at home), I advise you to associate with your wife (that you may have an intelligent son)." Then he asked me, "Would you like to sell your camel?" I replied in the affirmative and the Prophet ﷺ purchased it for one *Uqīya* of gold. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ reached (Al-Madina) before me and I reached in the morning, and when I went to the mosque, I found him at the door of the mosque. He asked me, "Have you arrived just now?" I replied in the affirmative. He said, "Leave your camel and come into (the mosque) and offer a two *Rak'ā* (prayer)." I entered and offered the *Ṣalāt* (prayer). He told Bilāl to weigh and give me one *Uqīya* of gold. So, Bilāl weighed for me fairly and I went away. The Prophet ﷺ sent for me and I thought that he would return to me my camel which I hated more than anything else. But the Prophet ﷺ said to me, "Take your camel as well as its price."

بِمَحَجَّتِهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «ارْكَبْ» فَرَكِبْتُ فَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتُهُ أَكْفَهُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: «تَزَوَّجْتَ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «بِكْرًا أَمْ نَيْيًّا؟» قُلْتُ: بَلْ نَيْيًّا. قَالَ: «أَفَلَا جَارِيَةً تُتْلَعُهَا وَتُلَاعِبُكَ؟» قُلْتُ: إِنَّ لِي أَخَوَاتٍ فَأَحْبَبْتُ أَنْ أَتَزَوَّجَ امْرَأَةً تَجْمَعُهُنَّ وَتَمَشُطُهُنَّ وَتَقْوُمُ عَلَيْهِنَّ. قَالَ: «أَمَا إِنَّكَ قَادِمٌ، فَإِذَا قَدِمْتَ فَالْكَيْسَ الْكَيْسِ»، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَتَبِيعُ جَمَلَكَ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، فَاشْتَرَاهُ مِنِّي بِأَوْقِيَّةٍ. ثُمَّ قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَبْلِي وَقَدِمْتُ بِالْعَدَاةِ فَحِجْنَا إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ فَوَجَدْتُهُ عَلَى بَابِ الْمَسْجِدِ. قَالَ: «الآنَ قَدِمْتَ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَدَعُ جَمَلَكَ فَادْخُلْ فَصَلِّ رَكَعَتَيْنِ». فَدَخَلْتُ فَصَلَّيْتُ فَأَمَرَ بِلَالًا أَنْ يَزِنَ لَهُ أَوْقِيَّةً. فَوَزَنَ لِي بِلَالٌ فَأَرْجَحَ فِي الْمِيزَانِ، فَانْطَلَقْتُ حَتَّى وُلَّيْتُ فَقَالَ: «ادْعُوا لِي جَابِرًا»، قُلْتُ: الْآنَ يَرُدُّ عَلَيَّ الْجَمَلَ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ شَيْءٌ أَبْعَضَ إِلَيَّ مِنْهُ، قَالَ: «خُذْ جَمَلَكَ وَلِكَ ثَمَنُهُ». [راجع: ٤٤٣]

(35) CHAPTER. The markets of the Pre-Islāmic Period of Ignorance where the people continued to trade after embracing Islām.

(٣٥) بَابُ الْأَسْوَاقِ الَّتِي كَانَتْ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ فَتَبَاعَ بِهَا النَّاسُ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ.

2098. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās عَنْهُمَا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: 'Ukāz, Majanna and Dhul-Majāz were markets in the Pre-Islāmic Period of Ignorance. When the people embraced Islām, they considered it a sin to trade

٢٠٩٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانٌ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا

there. So, the following Verse came :

“There is no sin on you if you seek the Bounty of your Lord (during pilgrimage by trading etc.)...” (V.2:198)

Ibn ‘Abbās recited it like this.

(36) CHAPTER. Purchasing of camel suffering from skin disease or disease causing severe thirst.

2099. Narrated ‘Amr: Here (i.e., in Makkah) there was a man called Nawwās and he had camels suffering from a disease causing excessive and unquenchable thirst. Ibn ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما went to the partner of Nawwās and bought those camels. The man returned to Nawwās and told him that he had sold those camels. Nawwās asked him, “To whom have you sold them?” He replied, “To such and such Sheikh.” Nawwās said, “Woe to you; By Allāh, that Sheikh was Ibn ‘Umar.” Nawwās then went to Ibn ‘Umar and said to him, “My partner sold you camels suffering from a disease causing excessive thirst and he had not known you.” Ibn ‘Umar told him to take them back. When Nawwās went to take them, Ibn ‘Umar said to him, “Leave it as I am happy with the decision of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ that there is no ‘*Adwā*’ (i.e., no contagious disease is conveyed to others without Allāh’s Permission).”

(37) CHAPTER. Selling of arms during the period of *Al-Fitnah* (trial, affliction) and otherwise.

قَالَ: «كَانَتْ عُكَاظٌ وَمَجَنَّةٌ وَذُو الْمَجَازِ أَسْوَاقًا فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ الْإِسْلَامُ تَأْتَمُّوا مِنَ التَّجَارَةِ فِيهَا. فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ: ﴿لَيْسَ عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ﴾ فِي مَوَاسِمِ الْحَجِّ. قَرَأَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ كَذَا. [راجع: ١٧٧٠]

(٣٦) بَابُ شِرَاءِ الْإِبِلِ الْهِيمِ أَوْ الْأَجْرَبِ.

الهِائِمُ: الْمُخَالِفُ لِلْقَصْدِ فِي كُلِّ شَيْءٍ.

٢٠٩٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: قَالَ عُمَرُو: كَانَ هُنَا رَجُلٌ اسْمُهُ نَوَّاسٌ وَكَانَتْ عِنْدَهُ إِبِلٌ هِيمٌ، فَذَهَبَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا فَاشْتَرَى تِلْكَ الْإِبِلَ مِنْ شَرِيكِ لَهُ فَجَاءَ إِلَيْهِ شَرِيكُهُ فَقَالَ: بِعْنَا تِلْكَ الْإِبِلَ، فَقَالَ: وَمِمَّنْ بَعْتَهَا؟ فَقَالَ: مِنْ شَيْخٍ كَذَا وَكَذَا، فَقَالَ: وَيْحَكَ ذَاكَ وَاللَّهِ ابْنُ عُمَرَ فَجَاءَهُ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ شَرِيكِي بَاعَكَ إِبِلًا هِيمًا وَلَمْ يَعْرِفْكَ، قَالَ: فَاسْتَفْهَمَا، قَالَ: فَلَمَّا ذَهَبَ يَسْتَأْفِئُهَا: فَقَالَ: دَعَهَا، رَضِينَا بِقَضَاءِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: لَا عُدْوَى، سَمِعَ سُفْيَانُ عُمَرَا. [انظر: ٢٨٥٨، ٥٠٩٣، ٥٠٩٤، ٥٧٥٣،

[٥٧٧٢]

(٣٧) بَابُ بَيْعِ السَّلَاحِ فِي الْفِتْنَةِ وَغَيْرِهَا.

'Imrān bin Ḥuṣayn hated the selling (of arms) during *Al-Fitnah* (trial, affliction).

2100. Narrated Abū Qatāda رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: We set out with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ in the year of (the battle of) Ḥunain, (the Prophet ﷺ gave me an armour). I sold that armour and bought a garden in the region of the tribe of Banī Salama and that was the first property I got after embracing Islām.

وَكْرَهُ عِمْرَانُ بْنُ حُصَيْنٍ بَيْعَهُ فِي الْفِتْنَةِ.

٢١٠٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مُحَمَّدٍ مَوْلَى أَبِي قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَامَ حُنَيْنٍ فَبِعْتُ الدَّرْعَ فَاثْبَعْتُ بِهِ مَخْرَفًا فِي بَنِي سَلِيمَةَ فَإِنَّهُ لِأَوَّلِ مَالٍ تَأَثَّلْتُهُ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ. [انظر: ٣١٤٢، ٤٣٢١، ٤٣٢٢، ٧١٧٠]

(38) CHAPTER. (What is said) about the perfume seller and the selling of musk.

2101. Narrated Abū Mūsa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "The example of a good companion (who sits with you) in comparison with a bad one, is like that of the owner of musk (perfume seller) and the owner of bellows (or furnace) (blacksmith); from the first you would either buy musk or enjoy its good smell, while the owner of bellows (blacksmith) would either burn your clothes or your house, or you get a bad nasty smell thereof."

(٣٨) بَابُ: فِي الْعَطَّارِ وَبَيْعِ الْمِسْكِ

٢١٠١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بُرْدَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا بُرْدَةَ بْنَ أَبِي مُوسَى، عَنْ أَبِيهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَثَلُ الْجَلِيسِ الصَّالِحِ وَالْجَلِيسِ السُّوءِ كَمَثَلِ صَاحِبِ الْمِسْكِ وَكَبِيرِ الْحَدَّادِ، لَا يَعْذَمُكَ مِنْ صَاحِبِ الْمِسْكِ إِذَا تَشْتَرِيهِ أَوْ تَجِدُ رِيحَهُ، وَكَبِيرِ الْحَدَّادِ يُحْرِقُ بَيْتَكَ أَوْ تَوْبَكَ، أَوْ تَجِدُ مِنْهُ رِيحًا خَبِيثَةً.» [انظر: ٥٥٣٤]

(39) CHAPTER. The mentioning of *Al-Hajjām* (i.e., the one who practises cupping).

2102. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Abu Ṭaiba cupped Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. So

(٣٩) بَابُ ذِكْرِ الْحَجَّامِ

٢١٠٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ

he (ﷺ) ordered that he be paid one *Ṣā'* of dates and ordered his masters to reduce his tax (as he was a slave and had to pay a tax to them).

2103. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: Once the Prophet ﷺ got his blood out (medically) and paid that person who had done it. If it had been illegal, the Prophet ﷺ, would not have paid him.

(40) CHAPTER. The trade of cloth, the wearing of which is considered undesirable both for men and women.

2104. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: Once the Prophet ﷺ sent to 'Umar a silken two-piece garment, and when he saw 'Umar wearing it, he said to him, "I have not sent it to you to wear. It is worn by him who has no share in the Hereafter, and I have sent it to you so that you could benefit by it (i.e., sell it)."

2105. Narrated 'Āishah رضي الله عنها, Mother of the Believers: I bought a cushion with pictures on it. When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saw it, he kept standing at the door and did not enter the house. I noticed the sign of disgust on his face, so I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! I repent to Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ. (Please let me know) what

يُؤسَفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: حَجَمَ أَبُو طَيْبَةَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَمَرَ لَهُ بِصَاعٍ مِنْ تَمْرٍ، وَأَمَرَ أَهْلَهُ أَنْ يُخَفِّفُوا مِنْ حَرَاجِهِ. [انظر: ٢٢١٠، ٢٢٢٧، ٢٢٨٠، ٢٢٨١، ٥٦٩٦]

٢١٠٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ - هُوَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ - حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: احْتَجَمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَأَعْطَى الَّذِي حَجَمَهُ، وَلَوْ كَانَ حَرَامًا لَمْ يُعْطِهِ. [راجع: ١٨٣٥]

(٤٠) بَابُ التَّجَارَةِ فِيمَا يُكْرَهُ لِبَسُّهُ لِلرِّجَالِ وَالنِّسَاءِ.

٢١٠٤ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ حَفْصٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: أَرْسَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِلَى عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ بِحُلَّةٍ حَرِيرٍ أَوْ سَبْرَاءَ فَرَأَاهَا عَلَيْهِ فَقَالَ: «إِنِّي لَمْ أُرْسِلْ بِهَا إِلَيْكَ لِتَلْبَسَهَا، إِنَّمَا يَلْبَسُهَا مَنْ لَا خَلَاقَ لَهُ. إِنَّمَا بَعَثْتُ إِلَيْكَ لِتَسْتَمْتِعَ بِهَا» يَعْنِي تَبِعَهَا. [راجع: ٨٨٦]

٢١٠٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّهَا أَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّهَا اشْتَرَتْ نُمْرَقَةً فِيهَا تَصَاوِيرٌ. فَلَمَّا

sin I have done.” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “What about this cushion?” I replied, “I bought it for you to sit and recline on.” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “The painters (i.e., owners) of these pictures will be punished on the Day of Resurrection. It will be said to them, ‘Put life in what you have created (i.e., painted).’” The Prophet ﷺ added, “The angels do not enter a house in which there are pictures.”

رَأَاهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَامَ عَلَى الْبَابِ فَلَمْ يَدْخُلْهُ، فَعَرَفْتُ فِي وَجْهِهِ الْكِرَاهَةَ فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَتُوبُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَإِلَى رَسُولِهِ ﷺ، مَاذَا أَذْنَبْتُ؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا بَالُ هَذِهِ التَّمْرِقَةِ؟» قُلْتُ: اشْتَرَيْتُهَا لَكَ لَتَتَّعَدَ عَلَيْهَا وَتَوَسَّدَهَا. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ أَصْحَابَ هَذِهِ الصُّورِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ يُعَذَّبُونَ فَيَقَالُ لَهُمْ: أَحْيُوا مَا خَلَقْتُمْ». وَقَالَ: «إِنَّ الْبَيْتَ الَّذِي فِيهِ الصُّورُ لَا تَدْخُلُهُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ».

[انظر: ٣٢٢٤، ٥١٨١، ٥٩٥٧، ٥٩٦١،

[٧٥٥٧

(41) CHAPTER. The owner of a thing has to suggest a price.

2106. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “O Banī Najjār! Suggest a price for your garden.” Part of it was a ruin and it contained some date-palms.

(٤١) بَابُ صَاحِبِ السَّلْعَةِ أَحَقُّ بِالسُّؤْمِ.

٢١٠٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ، عَنْ أَبِي التَّيَّاحِ، عَنْ أَنَسِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَا بَنِي النَّجَّارِ، تَأْمِنُونِي بِحَائِطِكُمْ». وَفِيهِ خَرَبٌ وَنَخْلٌ. [راجع: ٢٣٤]

(42) CHAPTER. For what period has one to confirm or cancel the bargain?

2107. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ said, “The buyer and the seller have the option to cancel or confirm the bargain before they separate from each other, or if the sale is optional.”⁽¹⁾

(٤٢) بَابُ كَيْفَ يَجُوزُ الْخِيَارُ؟

٢١٠٧ - حَدَّثَنَا صَدَقَةُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ نَافِعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ

(1) (H. 2107) If the bargain is concluded but the buyer and seller are still at the place where the bargain has taken place, they have the right to cancel or confirm the bargain. If=

Nāfi' said, "Ibn 'Umar used to separate quickly from the seller if he had bought a thing which he liked."

قَالَ: «إِنَّ الْمُتَبَايِعِينَ بِالْخِيَارِ فِي بَيْعِهِمَا مَا لَمْ يَتَفَرَّقَا، أَوْ يَكُونَ الْبَيْعُ خِيَارًا». وَقَالَ نَافِعٌ: وَكَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ إِذَا اشْتَرَى شَيْئًا يُعْجِبُهُ فَارَقَ صَاحِبَهُ.

[انظر: ٢١٠٩، ٢١١١، ٢١١٣، ٢١١٦]

2108. Narrated Ḥakīm bin Hizām رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The buyer and the seller have the option of cancelling or confirming the deal unless they separate."

٢١٠٨ - حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْخَلِيلِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ حَكِيمِ بْنِ حِزَامٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْبَيْعَانِ بِالْخِيَارِ مَا لَمْ يَتَفَرَّقَا».

وَرَادَ أَحْمَدُ: حَدَّثَنَا بِهِزُّ قَالَ: قَالَ هَمَّامٌ: فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِأَبِي التَّيَّاحِ فَقَالَ: كُنْتُ مَعَ أَبِي الْخَلِيلِ لَمَّا حَدَّثَهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ هَذَا الْحَدِيثِ.

[راجع: ٢٠٧٩]

(43) CHAPTER. If the time for the option is not fixed, will the deal be considered as legal?

(٤٣) بَابُ إِذَا لَمْ يُوقَّتْ فِي الْخِيَارِ، هَلْ يَجُوزُ الْبَيْعُ؟

2109. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "The seller and the buyer have the option of cancelling or confirming the deal unless they separate, or one of them says to the other, 'Choose (i.e., decide to cancel or confirm the bargain now).' Perhaps he said, 'Or if it is an optional sale.'"

٢١٠٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو التُّعْمَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «الْبَيْعَانِ بِالْخِيَارِ مَا لَمْ يَتَفَرَّقَا، أَوْ يَقُولَ أَحَدُهُمَا لِصَاحِبِهِ: اخْتَرْ». وَرُبَّمَا

=they separate, they no longer have such an option. If, while they are still together, one of them gives the other the option of cancelling or confirming the bargain and they agree upon a decision, the bargain is regarded as final even though they have not separated. On the other hand, if the buyer and the seller agree upon having the option of cancelling or confirming the bargain after they separate, the bargain is not regarded as final unless the period of the option has elapsed. (*Al-Qaṣṭalānī*, Vol. 4).

قَالَ: «أَوْ يَكُونُ بَيْعَ خِيَارٍ».

[راجع: ٢١٠٧]

(44) CHAPTER. Both the buyer and the seller have the option to cancel or confirm the bargain, unless they separate.

Ibn 'Umar, Shuraih, Ash-Sha'bī, Tāwūs, 'Aṭā', and Ibn Abū Mulaika agree upon this judgement.

(٤٤) بَابُ الْبَيْعَانِ بِالْخِيَارِ مَا لَمْ يَتَفَرَّقَا

وَبِهِ قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ وَشُرَيْحٌ وَالشَّعْبِيُّ وَطَاوُسٌ وَعَطَاءٌ وَابْنُ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ.

2110. Narrated Ḥakīm bin Hizām رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The buyer and the seller have the option of cancelling or confirming the bargain unless they separate, and if they spoke the truth and made clear the defects of the goods, then they would be blessed in their bargain, and if they told lies and hid some facts, their bargain would be deprived of Allāh's Blessings."

٢١١٠ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا حَبَّانُ بْنُ هَلَالٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: قَتَادَةُ أَخْبَرَنِي عَنْ صَالِحِ أَبِي الْخَلِيلِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ حَكِيمَ بْنَ جِرَامٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْبَيْعَانِ بِالْخِيَارِ مَا لَمْ يَتَفَرَّقَا، فَإِنْ صَدَقَا وَبَيَّنَّا بُورِكَ لَهُمَا فِي بَيْعِهِمَا، وَإِنْ كَذَبَا وَكَتَمَا مُحِقَتْ بَرَكَةُ بَيْعِهِمَا».

[راجع: ٢٠٧٩]

2111. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Both the buyer and the seller have the option of cancelling or confirming a bargain unless they separate, or the sale is optional." (See *Hadīth* No. 2107).

٢١١١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْمُبْتَاعَانِ كُلُّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمَا بِالْخِيَارِ عَلَى صَاحِبِهِ مَا لَمْ يَتَفَرَّقَا إِلَّا بَيْعَ الْخِيَارِ». [راجع: ٢١٠٧]

(45) CHAPTER. If the buyer and the seller give each other the option of cancelling the bargain immediately after the bargain is made (while they are still together), the bargain is rendered final (even if they did not separate).

(٤٥) بَابُ إِذَا خَيَّرَ أَحَدُهُمَا صَاحِبَهُ بَعْدَ الْبَيْعِ فَقَدْ وَجَبَ الْبَيْعُ

2112. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, "Both the buyer and the seller have the option of cancelling or confirming the bargain as long as they are still together; and unless they separate or one of them gives the other the option of keeping or returning the things and a decision is concluded then, in which case the bargain is considered as final. If they separate after the bargain and none of them has rejected it, then the bargain is rendered final."

(46) CHAPTER. Is selling permissible if the seller has the option of cancelling the bargain?

2113. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ said, "No deal is settled and finalized unless the buyer and the seller separate, except if the deal is optional (whereby the validity of the bargain depends on the stipulations agreed upon)."

2114. Narrated Ḥakīm bin Ḥizām رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Both the buyer and the seller have the option of cancelling or confirming the bargain unless they separate."

The subnarrator, Hammām said, "I found this in my book: 'Both the buyer and the seller have the option of either confirming or cancelling the bargain three times, and if they speak the truth and mention the defects, then their bargain will be blessed, and if they tell lies and conceal the defects, they might gain some financial gain but they will deprive their sale of (Allāh's) Blessings.'

٢١١٢ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «إِذَا تَبَايَعَ الرَّجُلَانِ فَكُلُّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمَا بِالْخِيَارِ مَا لَمْ يَتَفَرَّقَا وَكَانَا جَمِيعًا، أَوْ يُخَيَّرَ أَحَدُهُمَا الْآخَرَ فِتْبَايَعًا عَلَى ذَلِكَ فَقَدْ وَجِبَ الْبَيْعُ، وَإِنْ تَفَرَّقَا بَعْدَ أَنْ يَتَبَايَعَا وَلَمْ يَتْرُكْ وَاحِدٌ مِنْهُمَا الْبَيْعَ فَقَدْ وَجِبَ الْبَيْعُ». [راجع: ٢١٠٧]

(٤٦) بَابُ إِذَا كَانَ الْبَائِعُ بِالْخِيَارِ هَلْ يَجُوزُ الْبَيْعُ؟

٢١١٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «كُلُّ بَيْعٍ لَا يَبِيعُ بَيْنَهُمَا حَتَّى يَتَفَرَّقَا إِلَّا بَيْعَ الْخِيَارِ». [راجع: ٢١٠٧]

٢١١٤ - حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَبَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ، حَدَّثَنَا قَنَادَةُ، عَنْ أَبِي الْخَلِيلِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ حَكِيمِ بْنِ حِرَامٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْبَيْعَانِ بِالْخِيَارِ حَتَّى يَتَفَرَّقَا». قَالَ هَمَّامٌ: وَجَدْتُ فِي كِتَابِي: «يُخْتَارُ - ثَلَاثَ مَرَارٍ - فَإِنْ صَدَقَا وَبَيَّنَّا بُورِكَ لَهُمَا فِي بَيْعِهِمَا، وَإِنْ كَذَبَا وَكَتَمَا فَعَسَى أَنْ يَرْبِحَا رِبْحًا وَيُفْسِدَا بَيْعَهُمَا».